

THE TRUE AMERICAN.

The True American is published every Wednesday, in Steubenville, Jefferson county, Ohio, and edited by Z. BACON, at the following terms:—
One year, in advance, \$2.00
TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
One square 13 lines or less, 3 weeks or less \$1.00
Every subsequent insertion, 50 cts.
One square three months, 2.50
One square six months, 4.00
One square one year, 6.00
One fourth column per year, 15.00
One half column per year, 30.00
One column per year, 50.00
Professional and business cards per year, 5.00
When there is no contract made and the number of insertions is not marked on the cards or advertisements at the time they are handed in for publication, they will be continued until they are ordered out, and charged by the square.

THE AMERICAN PARTY OF OHIO.

At the Annual Session of the State Council, held in Cleveland, June 5th, 1855, the following Platform of Principles as expressive of the sentiment of the Order in this State, was adopted and ordered to be published to the world over the signatures of its officers:

We proclaim to the world the following PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN PARTY OF OHIO.

I. The unlimited freedom of Religion disconnected with politics—hostility to ecclesiastical influences upon the affairs of government—equality of rights to all naturalized citizens who are thoroughly Americanized, and owe no temporal allegiance, by reason of their religion, higher than that to the Constitution.

II. No interference with the rights of citizenship already acquired by Foreigners, and the protection of law to all who honestly emigrate from love of liberty; but the exclusion of foreign paupers and felons, and a refusal to extend the right of suffrage to all who come hereafter until they shall have resided 21 years in the United States and complied with the naturalization laws.

III. Opposition to all political organizations composed exclusively of Foreigners, and to Foreign Military Companies, and all attempts to exclude the Bible from Schools supported by the government.

IV. Slavery is local—not national—we oppose its extension into any of our territories, and the increase of its political power by the admission into the Union of any Slave State; and we demand of the General Government an immediate redress of the great wrongs which have been inflicted upon the cause of Freedom and the American character by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the introduction of Slavery into Kansas in violation of law, by the force of arms, and the destruction of the elective franchise.

V. In humble imitation of the wisdom of Washington, we oppose all intervention in the affairs of Foreign States; yet on all proper occasion, we will not withhold our sympathy from any people aspiring to be free.

VI. We support American Industry and genius against the adverse policy of Foreign nations and facilities to internal and external commerce by the improvement of rivers and harbors and the construction of national roads uniting the various sections of the Union.

VII. The Union of these States should be made perpetual by a faithful allegiance to the Constitution.

VIII. In State policy we zealously advocate Retrenchment and Reform—a modification of the present oppressive system of Taxation and a liberal system of public Schools.

THOS. SPOONER, President,
JOHN E. RICE, Secretary.

Neighbor Allison Again.

Our friend of the Herald, has so long kept his "righteous indignation" pent up in his compassionate bosom, that his life depended upon his finding a vent for his spleen. In his 'Daily' of the 20th inst., he edifies his readers with a column and a half of personal abuse, because we did not quietly submit to his broad charge of stealing his "entire extra" and publishing it in the True American of the 10th inst. Mr. Allison does not deny that he has heretofore copied Telegraph news from other papers without giving them credit for it. He knows that it is a fact, which is too easily proven. But what was right for him to do, according to his logic, is wrong in us, and no sooner do we copy his telegraph news, than with "hair on end" he treats us to a long tirade of vulgarism, backs square out of his charge concerning the 'Extra,' and says he was "misled by erroneous information." This is a very convenient method of getting around false charges, and is about what we expected from the Editor of the Herald.

Mr. Allison thinks that "from the stupid character of our editorials" no one will be likely to charge us with having appropriated the lucubrations of others for our own benefit; and in another part of his article says "He has scarcely published his paper a single month from the commencement, up to the present time, in which there is not to be found more or less of the editorial belonging to the Herald. Query: Wonder if they are not the 'stupid' ones of which he spoke before? We have not 'grabbed his articles by either wholesale' or retail, and our readers can examine, both the True American and the Herald, and satisfy themselves as to the truth of the charge. The reason why we do not have the telegraph news sent directly to our office, is simply because we do not wish to pay within a trifle of as much for news for our weekly paper, as the other editors pay for their dailies. We offered to pay at twice the rate for the amount of matter we received as either Mr. Allison or Mr. Stuart, but the General Superintendent refused to accept our proposition; therefore we are compelled, either to do without telegraph news, or resort to our exchanges.

The Editor of the Herald is the first man we ever heard of, who has the extreme modesty to ask credit, for any matter, which was not editorial.

He makes another display of his wonderful acuteness, in discovering that we were endeavoring to get up a split, between him and the 'Know Nothings,' and not the gentleman been endowed with superior wisdom, or, seeking something to harp on, he could never have arrived at so sage a conclusion. Every one

knows that he neither has, nor pretends to have, any sympathy with the American party, and it is folly to talk of a 'split' between them.

The character of his whole article is in keeping with his notorious reputation for blackguardism, and his personal abuse too low to be noticed. We have no relish for personal controversy,—it looks bad in print—it has a bad effect in community—it produces a bad effect upon the mind of the controversialist, and it is bad every way in which it is viewed.

Reverend Zachariah thinks it is proof of the law-abiding and orderly character of the community that they have borne with us so long—in other words, it is a wonder they did not lynch us. No thanks to the Hypocrite if they did not. But the Reverend Zachariah's christian community have not been quite so lenient with him. At the last conference they drove him forth from the Ministry;—and he is now simply Zach. Regan, without the Reverend. Go-lang!—American Union.

The above is another specimen of the recklessness of Hon. A. Stuart.

Finding it impossible to take a regular ministerial charge, we asked the late Annual Conference to leave us without an appointment, or give us a certificate of our moral standing in view of connecting ourselves with the church as an unstationed minister. The Conference complied with our request, and we hold the certificate, signed by the President and Secretary. Hence the statement of Mr. Stuart is a wonderful misstatement. No minister can receive such a testimonial of his standing if there is an objection to his character.

We believe the American Union is not recognized as the official organ of the Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church. If Mr. Stuart has one particle of honor or veracity left in his composition, he will correct the false statement he has made, in the columns of his paper.

Many Republicans in the Northern part of the State were so disgusted with the treachery of Taylor & Co., that in view of retaliating thousands upon thousands, voted against the American portion of the ticket. The battle has been fought, the victory has been won, and the Cincinnati Times is welcome to all the honor it will ever get in time or eternity, for the deception it attempted to practice upon the Americans of Ohio, by trying to palm off a candidate.

THE PRINCIPLE OF SECRECY.

The most common objection which is made to the American party is, that it is secret.—There is an instinctive dislike in the public mind of secret political societies; and they are regarded as inimical to liberty. We share in that dislike, and we entertain as anxious fears of such associations as any man. But we deny that the great American party is a secret political society. Its enemies have heaped upon it opprobrious epithets so long that many good people really believe it is a secret society; but we must ask them to consider for a moment how far the charges against it are well founded.

Are the principles of the American party secret? No. They are more clearly and distinctly defined, and more widely published, than those of any other party ever before. The question what is Democratic or what is Whig? has often been exceedingly hard to answer; but it is very easy to say what is American and what is not. Are the names of candidates kept secret? No. They are published to the world, and challenge the assault of their opponents. Are the names of the leaders of the party unknown? No. They enter the political field as openly as those of any party, and they defy the threats which foreigners and the masters of foreigners constantly make. In what, then, is this party secret? Just so far as this; The names of its members who wish it are not published, and opponents are kept out of their meetings. We shall speak soon of the reasons for this; but let us first see for a moment how far the principle of secrecy is used in the administration of the Government, and is recognized by the Constitution. Let us enumerate the different cases in which business is carried on secretly:

1. The United States and the State Senates hold their Executive sessions in secret.
2. The meetings and consultations of the President's Cabinet are secret.
3. Diplomatic negotiations are always secret.
4. The conference of Judges are secret.
5. The Deliberations of Juries are secret.
6. The ballot is secret.

Here are six great institutions of the Government which recognize the principle of secrecy; and every reason which can be alleged in favor of their being conducted on this principle, applies with equal force to the American party. Now let us look farther. Are not the doings and plans of the Central Committees of the old parties secret? Always.

Are not those plottings of wire pullers, by which parties and the whole people are betrayed, planned in secret? Always. And yet those are the men who complain of the American party because it is secret. But we do not stop here. Is not the Order of the Cincinnati, organized by

Washington himself, and intended to secure dignity and position to its members, a secret society? Most strictly so. Was not the Tammany Society, which was founded in the heroic days of the Republic by the great Democratic leaders of that day, secret? Yes. The leaders of this party in the days of Clinton wore in their hats buck-tails as insignia; and from this circumstance they obtained the name of the Buck-tail party. They retained as Bucktails most strictly the secret principle of the Tammany Society; and out of this organization as Bucktails, as is well known, grew the once honorable and almost invincible Democratic party.—Thus in history do we have examples of the adoption, in a measure, of the secret principle by the Fathers of the Republic. We shall not comment on this fact. It tells its own tale.

But let us now consider what reasons existed for making the American party partially secret.

The sixth of the institutions of the Government enumerated above as secret is the ballot box. When, in organizing the Government, the question, how citizens should cast their votes, was under consideration, the old way of voting in England naturally suggested itself. The great evil of that mode of voting was, that being by word of mouth, it made known to every one how any person voted, and thus placed some men in fear of others, and abridged their liberty. This was very well in England, where the landlord wished to keep an oversight upon his tenants; but it could only work evil here. Accordingly, the secret ballot was adopted, and its virtues and advantages we all extol. Now exactly these same reasons apply to the American party.

The great reason of secrecy in the senate and in diplomatic negotiations is, the necessity of concealing from enemies the plans and projects of the country. The same reason, with redoubled force, applies to the American party.

The reason why Judges and Jurors carry on their deliberations in secret is, that they may not be influenced by outside parties; and one reason why the American party carries on its deliberations in secret is, that wicked and designing men may not seal into its meetings, and thus turn the party from its great object, to their own selfish ends.

Thus we see the principle of secrecy recognized by the Constitution; and that the same reasons which apply in the several cases, under that instrument, apply with equal and even greater force to the American party. We have seen that the same men who vomit forth vile epithets upon the American party, because they say it is a secret organization, themselves resort to the same principle and policy. And, above all, we have the noble example of Washington and the other Fathers of this Republic sanctioning the practice which the American party has pursued.

But we will not stop here, in our justification of the American party. We admit freely that secret political societies are dangerous to Free Institutions. This is on the one hand. On the other we see the secret principle sanctioned by the government, and by the fathers of the government. It is necessary to reconcile these two facts, and this can be done, only by seeing what secret political societies are dangerous, in what the danger from secrecy in political parties lies. Those political parties are dangerous, which conceal from the public and from even their members, their principles, their objects and their means. The danger lies in the fact that they organize a large force, which ignorant of the use it is designed for, and ready for any use its leaders may put it to, may, at any moment, be employed and ultimately will be employed, for the subversion of the government. This is the nature of those secret associations which have again and again wrought revolutions in France, and which have excited apprehension in the minds of Americans. But such is not the nature of the American Order nor more than it is of the American government. For are not its principles published to the world? They are, for the very sake of, being published as widely as possible! Is not the policy of this party exceedingly well defined in its platform, 'which repudiates the corrupt and fraudulent practices of the old parties, and makes political honor and honesty an unvarying principle? Are not the means by which it seeks success well and thoroughly made known—the nomination for office of new competent and trusty Americans and not of old political tricksters, the election of such men by the aids of sound argument and not of whiskey and money, and promises never to be fulfilled?—These things the American party glory in, and they separate it from those secret political societies, which are dangerous to liberty, as far as the North pole is from the South pole.

Let any man who distrusts the American party because it is said to be a secret society, and therefore dangerous to liberty consider these things, as calmly and candidly as we have written on the subject. For ourselves, if we did not know that the party is not obnoxious to the charge we should not belong to it, and we challenge the consideration of every man to the subject.—*Syracuse Amer. Organ.*

Unclean language is the index of an impure heart.

THE LEGISLATURE.

There is no longer a reasonable doubt of the political character of the next Legislature. The Republicans will have a handsome majority in both branches.—The State Journal gives the following returns:

SENATE.

REPUBLICANS.
Clermont and Brown—Chambers Baird, Trumbull and Mahoning—R. W. Taylor, Franklin and Pickaway—Alfred Kelly, Clark, Champaign, Madison—J. C. Brand, Logan, Union, Marion, Harden—C. S. Hamilton, Delaware and Licking—Daniel Gardner, Knox and Morrow—Dr. R. C. Kirk, Muskingum and Perry—Eli A. Spencer, Ashland and Richland—Joseph Musgrave, Lorain and Medina—Herman Canfield, Carroll and Stark—John Beatty, Jefferson and Columbiana—Jonas D. Cattel, Ashland Lake, Geauga—Lester Taylor, Cuyahoga—Hiram Griswold, Portage and Summit—O. P. Brown, Belmont and Harrison—Gen. Chas. Warfel, Miami, Darke, Shelby—W. H. Lawder, Seneca, Crawford Wyandott—J. Lewis, Butler and Warren—David Heaton, Athens, Hocking, Fairfield—Jno. T. Braze, Huron, Erie, Sandusky, Ottawa—R. P. Buckland, Morgan and Washington—Moses D. Hardy, Ross and Highland—Jacob Hyer, Montgomery and Preble—Felix Marsh, Coshocton and Tuscarawas—Edwin Barnett, Greene, Clinton, Fayette—Nels. Rush, Adams, Pike, Scioto and Jackson—H. S. Bundy, Lawrence, Gallia, Meigs and Vinton—C. G. Hawley,

DEMOCRATS.

Hamilton—Geo. W. Holmes, Stanley, Mathews, W. E. Conners, Wayne and Holmes—John Wilford, Gurnsey and Monroe—Wm. Lawrence,

HOUSE.

REPUBLICANS.
Champaign—Hiram Cable, Clark—John H. Lenth, Clinton—Addison P. Russell, Erie—Chittenden L. Burton, Harrison—Ephraim Clark, Logan—Samuel M. Allen, Morrow—Thomas S. Bunker, Pickaway—Nelson Franklin, Union—Wm. Gabriel, Franklin—Geo. M. Parsons, Licking—J. A. Smett, C. B. Giffin, Medina—James A. Bell, Seneca—Joseph Boyer, Summit—Dr. Mendel Jewett, Warren—Seth S. Haines, Clermont—Wm. West, E. G. Ricker, Guernsey—Abraham Simmons, Robert Campbell, Jefferson—D. McCurdy, C. Mendenhall, Knox—B. F. Smith, Geo. W. True, Richland—Andrew Burns, Trumbull—S. Plumb, G. T. Townsend, Muskingum—J. A. Blair, J. Crooks, Ross—Alfred Yapple, Jesse Shepherd, Carroll—Silas Potts, Delaware—Dr. Wm. Hendren, Lake—Edward L. Plympton, Perry—Dr. Franklin L. Flowers, Scioto—Dan. McFarland, Stark—J. W. Underhill, Wm. Hatch,

Lorain—James Monroe, Mahoning—J. Truesdale, Ashabula—D. Cadwell, U. Hawkins, Tuscarawas—J. Mills, P. Wetherby, Cuyahoga—G. Mygatt, I. Bryton, L. Johnson, Wyandott and Harden—E. G. Spelman, Huron—Thomas M. Cook, Portage—Erasmus Needham, Miami—Eli Tenney, Athens—Nelson H. Van Vorhes, Darke—J. C. Williamson, Madison—E. E. Hutchinson, Lucas and Fulton—Lucius H. Upham, Preble—Hayden W. Dooley, Morgan—Erastus Guthrie, D. Holbrook, Washington—Jas. Lawton, S. Hutchinson, Belmont—J. N. Turner, R. Hamilton, Geauga—L. C. Todd, Meigs—A. Thompson, Highland—Silas Irion, Brown—John F. Gaines, James Young, Columbiana—John Hunter, M. Mendenhall, Paulding and Otawa—Erasmus D. Peck, Woodland, Defiance and Williams—S. E. Blakeslee, Fayette—Wm. H. Latham, Greene—Moses D. Gatch, Marion—Joseph F. Hume,

DEMOCRATS.

Hancock—P. T. Carlin, Hocking—Gen. Johnson, Richland—Alexander Rollston,

Franklin—James H. Smith, Sandusky—John L. Green, Montgomery—W. Goudy, T. S. Smith, Hamilton—W. M. Corry, E. S. Turpin, Chas. Thomas, E. B. Langdon, C. Robinson, Jas. B. Holmes, John P. Slough, Jos. B. Egley, Wayne—L. D. Odel, —Baughman, Fairfield—John Cheney, David Lyle, Butler—A. P. Miller, John McElwee, Holmes—E. J. Loveland, Crawford—John Pittman, Auglaize—Wm. Sawyer, Monroe—Alfred Ogle, Henry T. Grier, Ashland—Dr. Cowan, Jackson and Vinton—Bingham, Putnam and Henry—H. J. Boehmer,

For the True American.

OBITUARY.

DIED on Sunday the 30th of September, at his residence in Tiltonsville, Jefferson county Ohio, Mr. Robert Bowman, in the 43d year of his age.

But a few fleeting months have rolled into the past, since the subject of this notice was called upon to endure the painful experience of a separation by the relentless hand of death, from a kind and loved companion, and follow her remains to the cheerful and silent grave. How soon, oh! how soon after her departure from this life, has the same monster cut him down and had his body conveyed to the same dreary and desolate place?—Thus it is, however strange and mysterious it may appear; one after another of the living pass away, continually proving to a certainty the truth of the Bible declaration, that it is appointed unto men to die, that death changes their countenance and sends them away, and in such an hour as they think not, the summons come. Indeed the most painful ingredient in the cup of human life is its uncertainty, it is possessed by a very precarious tenure; each day may be the last, each breath may be next to eternity and may terminate in the silence and loneliness of the country beyond, and they only can bear peace, who carry in their hearts the full assurance, that their last look on the things of earth shall herald or proclaim their first look on the celestial beauties of Heaven. With such an assurance, the dying man can smile at death and welcome its approach with peace and perfect satisfaction. Such was the case to a great extent, with the subject of this sketch; his disease was consumption, a destroyer that consumed his vital strength, and fearfully emaciated his dying body, admonishing him severely, that dissolution was rapidly approaching and that the weary wheels of life would soon stand still. In view of this event of which he was sensible, he said, he had no fears whatever, but was ready and willing to die, adding that God's time was his time and that he was fully resigned to the will of his Maker in passing down into the valley and shadow of death, resting his soul in full confidence upon the merits of Christ, and believing it was the only pathway out of this life to the joys of everlasting life in his Father's house on high. The only source of regret to him in leaving this world was in reference to his five children living, he said he would be better satisfied, had they all been grown up—settled comfortably in life and living in the fear of the Lord; but knowing he must be separated from them—and leave them, he submitted cheerfully to the ways of a wise and unerring Providence with the belief that through the sympathies and care of surviving friends and relatives, they would be advised and instructed, and through their instrumentality, God in his goodness would lead them to the Saviour of sinners and finally conduct them to a home in Heaven. The writer of this communication has personally and very intimately known brother Bowman for a period of some sixteen years, and during that time has seen many traits in his character and disposition to admire, love, and respect; though not perfect—none of us are—yet he endeavored to live the life of an upright, honest and truthful man. But he is gone, lamented by his children and numerous friends. He is released from bodily afflictions, he is relieved from the cares and trials of domestic difficulties. His dead body now reposes close beside the mouldering body of his departed wife, while we have cause to believe his spirit, his soul has joined kindred ones among the redeemed in that land which lies

Beyond the limits of the skies, In Heaven's unmeasured space; Where he'll spend a long eternity Of glory and of praise.

Warrenton, O. Oct. 24th '55. H.

THE GRAVE-DIGGER GONE.—About the most touching paragraph we have received from Norfolk, is the following from the Petersburg Express, (Norfolk, Oct. 4th): "Wm. Loring died last night. Mr. Dubbs is also dead. Mr. D. deserves more than passing notice. He had the superintendence of burying the dead in the three Protestant burying grounds of the city, and most faithfully did he perform his melancholy duties. From the commencement of the fever he has been incessantly engaged, and assisted during that time in consigning 2,300 to the grave! About three days ago his wife was interred, when he was taken with the fever, and has now shared the fate of many hundreds who preceded him.

New York, October 18.—The Atlantic arrived at 8 1/2 o'clock this forenoon, with Liverpool dates to Oct. 6th. Sebastopol was certainly to be blown up by the allied forces, and mines were being sunk by them for that purpose. Gortschakoff's army was threatened by large forces of the allies from Eupatoria and Baidar. On the 29th September some Russians were defeated near Eupatoria by French cavalry, with a loss of 50 killed and 150 prisoners. The French loss, 6 killed and 27 wounded. Gortschakoff reports that on the 3d, an ineffectual movement had been made on his left flank. A portion of the allied fleet sailed on a secret expedition recently, supposed for Nicoloff or Odessa. The Czar was at Odessa. He had issued an encouraging address to the Russian People. A collision is anticipated between the Western Powers and the King of Greece, on account of the latter's proclivities. The food question is still serious in France and Germany. The Bank of England had still further advanced its rates of discount to 5 1/2 per cent. The Atlantic brings 217 passengers. She passed the steamer Africa from Boston in the river on the evening of the 6th. The American, 45 miles from Cape Race, in the evening of the 13th. The allies have mounted a large number of mortars at Sebastopol, preparatory to bombarding the Russian position on the north side. A new Danish constitution has been promulgated at Copenhagen. Ferdinand, uncle to the King, having refused his signature, was dismissed from the command of Zealand. Russians had captured a Turkish convoy at Kars with provisions for the garrison; with 1000 horses and 300 men. The restrictions on the importation of salt into Russia had been abolished. The Revenue returns of Great Britain show an increase of nearly \$8,500,000, owing chiefly to the additional income tax. Kars still held out, but its provisions are nearly exhausted. It was anticipated however, that the snow would compel the Russians to retire. The Ericson arrived at Southampton on the 29th of September. The correspondent of the London News says the Russians are making preparations for the evacuation of the north side. Gortschakoff has published a hopeful address to his soldiers. He admits the loss of from 500 to 1000 men per day, for the 30 days previous to the close of the siege, but says, in conclusion, 'Sebastopol only enchaines us to her walls; we are now free, and a new war commences. A letter from Revel estimates the Russian marine losses in that part of the Baltic last year at 40,000. DeLisle, Garvin & Co., merchants of London, had failed for £400,000. Engaged principally in the Canada trade.

New York, October 20.—The Tribune is informed by a correspondent just arrived from Kansas, that recently, in passing through the town of Kansas, Missouri, he was informed that a gang of border ruffians had gone into the territory for the avowed purpose of killing Reeder. The steam frigate San Jacinto will sail from this port on Monday for Siam and Japan, as the flag-ship of the East Indian squadron. She will touch at Keno, where she will take on board Mr. Harris, the newly appointed Consul-General. At Simoda the San Juan will be followed by the sloop-of-war Levant, now nearly ready for sea. The ship Maury was released yesterday, after examination of the case in the District Court. Two City Republican Conventions met last night, and permanently organized as one body. They afterwards nominated a city ticket, headed by Azariah Flagg, the Soft candidate for Comptroller. The Havana correspondent of the Herald states that Morales, who was recently convicted at Havana of having in his possession certain revolutionary documents, has been sentenced to death by the garote, and not to the chain-gang, as before reported.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—Final action was taken yesterday in the case of Dr. Worrell. Government, it is understood, disapproves of his conduct in striking the consular flag and coming home. His services will, therefore, be dispensed with in that capacity, and a successor shortly appointed. Delaware, it seems, has a kind of proscriptive right to the post. In the Orphans' Court, yesterday, Mrs. Bodisco, and her brother, Brooke Williams, entered bonds in the sum of \$100,000 as administrators of the will of Mr. Bodisco, late Russian Minister, as far as it relates to his personal estate. Judge Purcell decided that the will only bearing his signature, and not having been witnessed, according to the statute, is not sufficient to pass the real estate, which

Telegraphic.

FOREIGN NEWS.

New York, October 18.—The Atlantic arrived at 8 1/2 o'clock this forenoon, with Liverpool dates to Oct. 6th. Sebastopol was certainly to be blown up by the allied forces, and mines were being sunk by them for that purpose. Gortschakoff's army was threatened by large forces of the allies from Eupatoria and Baidar. On the 29th September some Russians were defeated near Eupatoria by French cavalry, with a loss of 50 killed and 150 prisoners. The French loss, 6 killed and 27 wounded. Gortschakoff reports that on the 3d, an ineffectual movement had been made on his left flank. A portion of the allied fleet sailed on a secret expedition recently, supposed for Nicoloff or Odessa. The Czar was at Odessa. He had issued an encouraging address to the Russian People. A collision is anticipated between the Western Powers and the King of Greece, on account of the latter's proclivities. The food question is still serious in France and Germany. The Bank of England had still further advanced its rates of discount to 5 1/2 per cent. The Atlantic brings 217 passengers. She passed the steamer Africa from Boston in the river on the evening of the 6th. The American, 45 miles from Cape Race, in the evening of the 13th. The allies have mounted a large number of mortars at Sebastopol, preparatory to bombarding the Russian position on the north side. A new Danish constitution has been promulgated at Copenhagen. Ferdinand, uncle to the King, having refused his signature, was dismissed from the command of Zealand. Russians had captured a Turkish convoy at Kars with provisions for the garrison; with 1000 horses and 300 men. The restrictions on the importation of salt into Russia had been abolished. The Revenue returns of Great Britain show an increase of nearly \$8,500,000, owing chiefly to the additional income tax. Kars still held out, but its provisions are nearly exhausted. It was anticipated however, that the snow would compel the Russians to retire. The Ericson arrived at Southampton on the 29th of September. The correspondent of the London News says the Russians are making preparations for the evacuation of the north side. Gortschakoff has published a hopeful address to his soldiers. He admits the loss of from 500 to 1000 men per day, for the 30 days previous to the close of the siege, but says, in conclusion, 'Sebastopol only enchaines us to her walls; we are now free, and a new war commences. A letter from Revel estimates the Russian marine losses in that part of the Baltic last year at 40,000. DeLisle, Garvin & Co., merchants of London, had failed for £400,000. Engaged principally in the Canada trade.

New York, October 20.—The Tribune is informed by a correspondent just arrived from Kansas, that recently, in passing through the town of Kansas, Missouri, he was informed that a gang of border ruffians had gone into the territory for the avowed purpose of killing Reeder. The steam frigate San Jacinto will sail from this port on Monday for Siam and Japan, as the flag-ship of the East Indian squadron. She will touch at Keno, where she will take on board Mr. Harris, the newly appointed Consul-General. At Simoda the San Juan will be followed by the sloop-of-war Levant, now nearly ready for sea. The ship Maury was released yesterday, after examination of the case in the District Court. Two City Republican Conventions met last night, and permanently organized as one body. They afterwards nominated a city ticket, headed by Azariah Flagg, the Soft candidate for Comptroller. The Havana correspondent of the Herald states that Morales, who was recently convicted at Havana of having in his possession certain revolutionary documents, has been sentenced to death by the garote, and not to the chain-gang, as before reported.

WASHINGTON, October 21.—Final action was taken yesterday in the case of Dr. Worrell. Government, it is understood, disapproves of his conduct in striking the consular flag and coming home. His services will, therefore, be dispensed with in that capacity, and a successor shortly appointed. Delaware, it seems, has a kind of proscriptive right to the post. In the Orphans' Court, yesterday, Mrs. Bodisco, and her brother, Brooke Williams, entered bonds in the sum of \$100,000 as administrators of the will of Mr. Bodisco, late Russian Minister, as far as it relates to his personal estate. Judge Purcell decided that the will only bearing his signature, and not having been witnessed, according to the statute, is not sufficient to pass the real estate, which

however, goes by descent to the widow and her children. All the property, in this country, it is supposed, will amount to \$300,000.

From what can be ascertained, nothing will be done concerning the Governorship of Utah until the meeting of Congress. It is the opinion of those most conversant with Utah affairs, that a strong military force will be necessary.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20.—The latest advices from Galveston say that Ward, democrat, is elected to Congress from the eastern district—the official count giving him a small majority. Col. Callahan has had another fight with the Mexicans and Indians, during which the town of Piedros Negros was burned. He is reported to have returned to San Antonio for reinforcements. It is also rumored that a large body of the enemy escaped to the Texas side of the Rio Grande.

A meeting was held at San Antonio, and a resolution adopted to raise 1000 men for immediate service.

St. Louis, October 20.—Returns from all the counties in Kansas show the following result: Whitfield 2,504; Reeder 36. The election of the 9th inst., passed off quietly. At Leavenworth City, Reeder got 530 votes; at Lawrence 325—obtaining in two precincts twice the number cast for Whitfield.

NEW YORK, October 22.—Flour improving, '8.62 for good Ohio. Wheat dull. Corn firm, Mess Pork firm. Beef firm. Lard firm. Whiskey 40 1/2.

CINCINNATI, October 22.—Flour \$7.50. Nothing done in Grain. Whiskey steady at 33 1/2 a 33 3/4. Groceries unchanged, and in moderate demand.

PITTSBURGH, October 22.—River four feet three inches; falling.

WHAT PRIDE COSTS.—An Illinois farmer, writing to a Chicago paper about the expenses of a settler, says, "this living will vary according to the size of his family, and their propensity to gratify pride, which is always an expensive article in a new country." The good farmer might have added that pride was an expensive business anywhere. Certainly, if it is so costly an affair on a prairie farm, it is none the less costly in our great Atlantic cities, which are full of the ruin caused by pride. Thousands are annually beggared, and tens of thousands straightened in circumstances by this same pride.

It is pride that makes the father dress his daughter beyond his means. It is pride that induces the mother to do the kitchen work, that Mary Anne may sit in the parlor and practice music. It is pride that leads families to live in houses finer than they can afford, to give showy parties, to waste the surplus of their income in a summer excursion. It is pride that has French mirrors, French beds, French china, French kitcheneries of every sort. It is pride, in short, that is at the root of half the extravagance of the age. Truly did the wise man say, "Pride goeth before destruction." Embarrassment and ruin are what pride costs. —*Phil. Ledger.*

State Election.

Enough has been heard to indicate that the Democratic majority in Pennsylvania will be about 20 or 30,000. In Philadelphia the Democrats have carried their Legislative ticket by about 2000. Berks county gives the Democrats about 4000 majority. Carbon gives a small Democratic majority. In Allegheny county, the whole Democratic ticket is elected. Monroe, Northampton and Wayne counties have all gone Democratic. Dauphin has elected the whole American ticket. Huntingdon county elects the entire American ticket, 500 majority for Nicholson. In Montour county the vote is very close. In Beaver county the vote is very close. The Democratic majority will probably not exceed fifty. In Lawrence county, 800 American majority. In Erie, Crawford and McCombs are elected. The South West part of Lawrence County, Pa., was formerly embraced in Beaver county. Here it was that we received our earliest impressions—were taught by an American father to look with a jealous eye upon political Catholicism, and to hate American Slavery with a perfect hatred.

We are proud to learn that the soil which produced the corn and potatoes by which we were nourished in our childhood, is still consecrated to American freedom.

The Buffalo Advertiser of Saturday, says: "We were visited by a fall of snow during the night, which was exceedingly heavy for this season of the year. Our streets and sidewalks were somewhat moist this morning." Snow, we are informed, also fell in Pittsburgh Friday night.

NEWARK CHARTER ELECTION.—The city election in Newark, N. J., took place on Tuesday, and resulted in the success of the Whig and American tickets. Horatio J. Pointer was re-elected Mayor by a 616 of a majority.

however, goes by descent to the widow and her children. All the property, in this country, it is supposed, will amount to \$300,000.

From what can be ascertained, nothing will be done concerning the Governorship of Utah until the meeting of Congress. It is the opinion of those most conversant with Utah affairs, that a strong military force will be necessary.

NEW ORLEANS, October 20.—The latest advices from Galveston say that Ward, democrat, is elected to Congress from the eastern district—the official count giving him a small majority. Col. Callahan has had another fight with the Mexicans and Indians, during which the town of Piedros Negros was burned. He is reported to have returned to San Antonio for reinforcements. It is also rumored that a large body of the enemy escaped to the Texas side of the Rio Grande.

A meeting was held at San Antonio, and a resolution adopted to raise 1000 men for immediate service.

St. Louis, October 20.—Returns from all the counties in Kansas show the following result: Whitfield 2,504; Reeder 36. The election of the 9th inst., passed off quietly. At Leavenworth City, Reeder got 530 votes; at Lawrence 325—obtaining in two precincts twice the number cast for Whitfield.